plicated and fraught with difficulties and danger doss it appear. Some find food for controvery is the recent conduct of the two principal parties in the Sardinian States, Victor Eumanuel and Camillo Cavonr. Each has his partisans, and certain circles divide them-selves into Royalists and Cavourini-King's men and Balls particularly and Cavourini—King's men and Minister's men. According to one party, the King is blameable for the course ne pursued when he discovered that the French Emperor was determined not to carry out his programme. He ought to have resisted, to have refused the peace, to have insisted on carrying on the war with his own army (of some 50,000 men), to have done, in fact, anything but what he did, even though under the circumstances anything else was impossible; and, because he did not he is declared to be below his position and fit only to be a corporal of Zouaves. On the other hand, those who support the King and acquit him of having done more than yield to an inexorable necessity, consure Cavour for having deserted him in the hour of trial and difficulty. They say (what is very true) that Victor Emanuel is no diplomatist or politician: that he embarked in the course of (what is very true) that Victor Emanuel is no diplomatist or politician; that he embarked in the course of policy which was expected to lead to the independence of Italy solely on the strength of Cavour's assurances that the plan was feasible and would certainly be carried through; that he made personal sacrifices to promote the desired object, and most refluctantly gave his favorice child an unwilling bride to at ineligible suitor. And they blame Cavour for leaving him when he did, and maintain that he would have acted more becomingly and generously had he risked some of his influence in Italy rether than strink from the dide of his savereign, who had also been his friend, and, it may almost be said, his political pupil. The gorsips say that there was a stormy some when the King found Cavour persist in his recolution of resigning, and that the terms in which the monarch finally gave his stub born Minister leave and license to depart were such as are of commoner use among the members of the French corps, in which Victor Emanuel has lakely received honorary rank, than in the Cabinets of Princes.

RATTAZZUS CIRCULAR.

The following is the text of M. Ratazzi's circular, a telegraphic summary of which we have already given:
The nature of the events, by means of which the annexation of Lembardy to the subalpine kingdom has been effected, caused the illustrious men who formed the council of the crown to resign their offices. But this change produces no serious modification in their offices. But this change produces no serious meaninestion in the political direction hitherto pursued by the government of the state with so much produce and firmness.

The sentiments that attach the king and country to the glorious Emperor and the great nation whose destinies he directs, the

sity of securing and loyelly carrying out in the interest of our common country the conditions of the peace, the opportunity of enabling the annexed provinces to share at once in the privi-leges possessed by the old provinces, far from estranging us, ought rather constantly to convince us still more of the propriety of remaining steadfast in the direction that has secored to us, for more than ten years, by the union of order and freedom, all the blessings of our political government. Accordingly, the new council of ministers will continue to develop as largely as possi-ble the great principles which the magnanimous author of the statute has laid down as the basis of our public law for the progress of his people and the preservation of the destinies of Italy She will find in the reforms effected, in the liberties created after our example, the means of attaining without shocks the inde-pendence, which the wish of Europe, and which considerations both of justice and civilization equally demand.

The work which the new Cabinet is called upon to complete within a brief period is as arduous as its effects will be important for the entire country. It has, therefore, need of the frank and loyal assistance and the intelligent cooperation of all the public tionaries throughout the several parts of the Kingdom ment, and invites them with confidence to imbue themselves thoroughly with the idea of the Government, and cordially to aid him in performing the duties imposed upon him by the confidence

To this end they will hasten to calm the minds of those who have been too quickly discouraged, to restore disapp vinted hopes. Lo strengthen their faith in law and freedom, to dissipate every Cause of dissent, to secure every where the conditions of orde to collect, in short, around the constitutional throne of the King all the interests, aspirations and legitimate influences of the

The King's Government ever wishes to be the government of the whole country, and never that of a party. If it be essential to liberal organizations that the nation should be divided into pur-ties, it is likewise an essential condition of those organizations that the authorities from whom the guarantee of the rights an interests of the citizens emanates should remain unbiased by al Party spirit.

The moral authority of the public functionaries will be moral.

enhanced by the scrupulous discharge of their duties in this re-

spect.

The representatives of the central power in the several pro winces will also be so good as not to forget that according to the spirit of our institutions they are at one and the same time and in many respects the representatives of the provinces as regards central power, and that it is their mission to protect, Sasist, and strengthen legally all local action, whether public of private, and not to sporn it, or use it for the exclusive advantage of governmental action.

As it is the intention of the Government to propose reforms of

a nature to enlarge the communal and provincial liberties, so as better to secure the joint working of the unition with the power-of the State, the public functionaries will take care to second this movement by preparing the people for this extension of the po-

In the provinces where the representative form of government is not yet brought into play, they will endeavor to anticipate the moneut when they sha'l be endowed with them, endeavoring on wish of the people; to this end they will gather around them those men who, by reason of their acquirements, morality, and other qualities, are looked upon as the natural representatives of the country. With the same object in view they will take car to remove from public functions such persons as do not enjoy the cateem of the public.

The government of the most loyal of kings ought not only to be, but to oppear to be, in the eyes of all, the safest, most honoraable, and most moral of governments. The nation has the right

to appear worthy of its liberties.

All the public functionaries will allow no opportunity to escap-

of paying homage to civil morality.

Lastly, the public safety will invite all your attention. It often happens, after great wars or strong political excitements, that or, happens, after great wars or strong political excitements, that or, der in this respect is more or less scriously compromised. It will be your duty, with the assistance of the municipal authorities and the national guard that will have to be organized in every commune, to make provision to the end that persons of every station and property of every description may be placed under public and property of every description may be placed under public protection. It is essential for this that the people should resson rightly, acknowledging the goodness and strength of the govern-ments. It is on these conditions that the undersigned depends, as regards all the functionaries of his department, both in the old and new provinces, upon their assistance and cooperation, required for the realization of the work that has been confided to him. (Signed) RATTAZZI.

Turin, July 25, 1859.

THE ITALIAN DUCHIES.

The Monitore Toscano publishes a decree of the Tuscan Government, dated the 24th, regulating the elections. The representatives of Tuscany are to be elected by districts or sections of colleges. Every elected by districts of sections of Carlot School College appoints two representatives. Those who, under the Constitution of 1848, had the title of Senators, and the actual members of the Consults of Government, or eligible to the Assembly.

The Tuscan Government has issued a decree reorganization of

The Tuscan Government has issued a decree reorganizing the Gendames under the appellation of Legion of Tuscan Carbineers." The force is to consist of 60 officers, 1,661 infantry, and 331 cavalry. By another decree, a division of Light Cavalry is to be formed, comprising 308 men and 255 acrees.

The anniversary of the death of King Charles Albert, the celeptation of which at Milan and Turin we have already mentioned, was also celebrated for the first time at Florence on the 28th in the Church of Santa Crosc.

Croce di Savoia of Modena announces that the Tuscan army has taken up a position between Modena

and Reggio.

The Dictator of Modena has convoked the popular and whose age is not less than 21 years, will be entitled vote. Perfect order prevails.

A telegram from Paris says it is asserted that the A telegram from Paris says it is asserted that the Emperor, at the audience granted to the Tuscan Embassadors, advised the recall of the herediary Prince to Florence, his restoration to be accompanied by the granting of a Constitution to the country.

The Sardinian Commissioner, Signor Buoncompagni, left Florence July 30.

Signor Ricaioli, a supporter of the union of Tuscany, with Sardinia, will remain at the head of the Government in Florence.

Signor Ricaioli, a supporter of the thind of the Government in Florence.

The Independance Beige says:

"A letter which we have received from Florence informs us that the news of the abdication of the Grand Duke Leopold has in no degree modified the sentiments of the Tuscans with regard to the dynasty of Lorraive. The declarations made in the petitions sent to the Provisional Government, and in the addresses of the minicipalities—uninespatities established under the accient administration—all point to the distinctionace of the grand duke and his family, as well as to the american of Tuscany to the Kingdom of Upper Italy. The Independance Beige also says:

"We are assured in the most positive manner that what is passing in Modena, and generally in Central Italy, is viewed with extreme displeasure at Paris. We are even told in writing that if the mission of M. Reisat does not succeed, that is to say if the populations refuse to receive their restored sovereigns, as the Emperor strongly desires the fulfillment of all the stipnitions signed at Villafrance, it might easily happen that the restoration of the dukes would be accomplished by force of arms."

The tolors of the test of the procionation address-

Sardinian Commissioner, M. Farini, in amounting to them the retnement of the Sardinian functions ise: "People of the Modeness Provinces. - The government of the

King is gring now to leave to you full and entire like." y to express anew, and in the most spontaneous and solemn maker, your legitimate desires.
"It is important to these provinces, it is important to our com-

non country, that you should show that the changes which have occurred in Italy during the war of independence have not been the fruit of passing enthusiasm nor the work of a hidden ambi-"In leaving you masters of the future that you will know how to deserve, the King assigns to me the agreeable duty of assuring

you that he will defend in the councils of Europe your legitimate rights. You know the value of Victor Emmanuel's word "During the few days that I have possessed power, you have been remarkable for concord and civic courage, as well as brave and disciplined. Amid the joy of victory, and in the presence of the difficult duties which the unexpected peace has imposed or the Italians, you have always shown the same constancy, the

"Your countenance assures me that you will never confound the pure cause of liberty with the vain intoxication of license. "The tumultuous clamors of those who doubt and fear would not be fitting in you. Civilized Europe has recognized the right of nations to regulate for themselves questions of internations of exercise this right worthily, and rest assured that princes whose banishment has been decreed by the nation will not be restored against the will of a wise people. I am cer tain that in the Modenese provinces there will not be afforded sny pretext of calumny to the implacable calumnistors of poor tally seeing that in your words and your writings, in your coun-els and your resolutions, you will not in such a manner as no. only to attract to yourselves praise and esteem, but even to do bonor to the entire nation, and to enhance the good reputation o

your whole race.
"Profile of the Moderese Provinces: I return into private life, and, thanks to the honor which the municipalities of two of the greatest cities have done me, I can call myself your

" Fellow citizens, I have confidence in your destiny and in the justice of public opinion. If the future should reserve for you some painful trial, I, who have found myself the first in bonor,

ball have sequired the right to be the first in danger.
"Modena, July 27, 1859.
A letter from Parma of the 27th ult. says:
"For more days of the 27th ult. says: "For some days past it had been announced that the neighboring towns of Piacenza, Modena, Reggio, the reighboring towns of Piacenza, Modean, Reggio, and Bonegna, propose to send deputations to us to testify their feelings of fraternity and nationality. This idea was received with great enthusiasm, and when they arrived yesterday, in number about 1,200, they met with the most heavily reception. The members of the municipality, the nobility, the authorities, and the Governor, Count Paliferi himself, were assembled to the large ways a warm a female count. and the Governor, Count Palderi himself, were assembled in the large square, where a most friendly greeting was given to our visitors and cries of "Luly forever!" "Long live Victor Emanuel!" "France forever!" All the public and pricate ever! Long live victor Emanuel! "France for-ever!" Ail the public and private establishments were thrown open, and the inhabitants vied with each other in doing the honors of the city. A grand ban-quet was prepared in the public garden, where twenty tables were laid out, each eccommodating 400 persons. tables were laid out, each accommodating 400 persons. Several Tuccan, Predmontese, and French soldiers who happened to be among the guests were the objects of particular attention. Many of them were wounded, and ladies belonging to the highest aristocracy of Parms might be seen conversing with them with as much affability as though they were their brothers or children. The city was decked out with thousands of Italian and French flags. The banquet was followed by a bell, and at right the city was brillian, inhuminated. During the banquet an energetic protest of the inhabitants of Piacenza against the Docal Government was really and registers were at the same time graphed to receive the signatures of all the citizens of pened to receive the signatures of all the citizens of srma who desired to protest against the return of the

Duches and her son.

A Paris letter in the Nord of Brussels says: The Enveys of the Provisional Governments of the Duches have drawn up a very detailed note on the comprisints of the people sgainst the dethroned princes, and the motives which ought to prevent their return. This note has been lett in the hands of Count Walewski. I am able to confirm what I have before told you, that the Experor, in taking leave of the Envoys, and while the Experior, in taking leave of see Except, and white sesuring them against any armed intervention, recommended them to advise the people to recall their princes, who are ready to carry out all the reforms called for by public interests and the progress of civilization. Count of Robert, who is form sined with instructions from the Emperor, will support by his influence the language which the Envoye of the Provisional Governments will not fail to use.

ments will not fail to use.

The Opinione of Torin has the following article on the abdication of the Grand Duke of Tuscany:

The Grand Duke Leopold has abdicated in favor of

his son, Archduke Ferdinand.

He was called upon to abdicate by those who were less averse to his dynasty when such an act would have prevented complications foreseen and which eventually

occurred.

What does abdication signify now?

The Grand luke abdicates a power which he no longer p seeses. He renounces in favor of his son rights which are no longer his of which he has been He has understood that his restoration is impossible;

He has understood that his restoration is impossible; but he wishes to eave his dynssiy.

Threany has the right, and it is her duty, to give as a reply: "It is too late." She will have nothing more to do with Austrian princes, co-onels, and pro-rietors of Austrian regiments, vassals of Austria.

And in favor of whom does he wish to abdicate?

Of Prince Ferdinand, who on the 24th of June was present at the battle of Solferino in the Austrian camp, to see the defeat of the Italian troops. His

hoping to see the defeat of the Italian troops. His bother, Prince Charles, is the man who made the no-ble proposal to bombard Florence. And men fancy that national questions are to be set-

And men lancy that national questions are to be settled by such experiments—public opinion calmed and nations tranquilized.

This may have not asked for the abdication of the Grand Duke, but has decreed the overthrow of his

dynasty, and she must see that her decree is respected.

LOMBARDY.

The ladies of Milan have opened a subscription for erecting a marble monument to honor of the Empress Engente, on which will be inscribed the gratitude and the hopes of Italy (exprimant la reconnaissance et

esperance d'Italie.)
The Milan Gazette states that French troops are constantly passing through Milan at present, on their way back to France. The ladies distribute to the officers and men copies of the address of Milan to the French army.

GARIBALDI'S MOVEMENTS.

The following ordre du jour was issued by General Garibaldi, dated from Lovere, 19th July, 1859: Whatever direction political events may take, Italians ought

not, under existing circumstances, either to lay down their arm, or feel any discouragement. On the contrary, they ought to en-large their ranks, and show to Europe that, led by the valiant Victor Emanuel, they are ready to encounter anew the viscosi-tudes of war, whatever complexion they may assume."

General Garibaldi has addressed to his soldiers in

Central Italy the following procla nation:
"ITALIANS OF THE CENTER: It is only a few months since have sworn to conquer and to die with us,' and the Austrian

have sworn to conquer and to die word.

"To morrow we shall say to you what we said then to the
Lombards, and the noble cause of our country will find you drawn
up on the field of batile as eager as we were before, and with the
imposing aspect of men who have done and will do their duty. "Returned to your homes, forget not, amid the embraces of those who are dear to you, the gratitude which we owe to Napleo and to the heroic French nation, whose brave sons, wounded and mutilated, still suffer on the bed of pain for the cause of Italy. Above all, forget not that, whatever may be the intentions of

"Above all, forget not that, whatever may be the intentions of European diplomacy as regards our destinies, we must not abar don our sacred motto, 'Italy and Victor Emanuel.'

"Levere, Val-Camondea, July 23, 1839."

In the name of the municipality, the Mayor of Nice has addressed a letter to Garibaldi, who is a native of that town, complimenting him on his exploits in the late war, and announcing to him that the common council, making itself the interpreter of the universal wish, has voted him a sword of honor, with thanks for his admirable conduct. Garabaldi has replied in a letter characterized by his usual modesty and fervor of expression. The Lendon Daily Post says that Garibaldi has sent a circular to all the free States of Italy, in which he declares his army to be ready at any moment to continue the war of Independence.

VENETIA.

The fellowing is an extract from a private letter

The fellowing is an extract from a private letter written by a Venetian:

Since I wrote to you, I have received a letter from my family commonly such details of the versions and despetic acts which the Austrians, now that they have nothing to fear from without, commit on the unfortunate and defenseless people of Vanice, that I cannot refrain from communicating them to you. You will scarcely be able to credit it, but the peace was scarcely signed to fore special tribunsis were farmed in Venice, composed of the men the best disposed toward Austria, and consequently most inimical to all tevil and moral progress; and that the Fresdom of this tribunsis is no other than the wretch who, in 1830, dragged my best frierd, Col. Calvi, to the gibbet, his only crime being my best frierd, Col. Calvi, to the gibbet, his only crime being my best frierd, Col. Calvi, to the gibbet, his only crime being my best frierd, Col. Calvi, to the gibbet, his only crime being that he loved his native land too well. Military despotism has reached such a point that every worthy man curses it. Imagine reached such a point that every worthy man curses it. Imagine reached such a point that every worthy man curses it. Imagine reached such a point that every worthy man curses it. Imagine reached from the whole Venetian population, the different than the action which have shown liberal, or rasher its milited with a next the city—be probably appropriating the said mand of the city—be probably appropriating the said munty. In the City of Psaus, which contains about \$5,000 minsty. In the City of Psaus, which contains about \$5,000 minsty. In the City of Psaus, which contains about \$5,000 minsty. In the City of Psaus, which contains about \$5,000 minsty. In the City of Psaus, which contains about \$5,000 minsty. In the City of Psaus, which contains about \$5,000 minsty. In the City of Psaus, which contains about \$5,000 minsty, in the city—be probably appropriating the said minsty. In the City of Psaus, which contains about \$5,000 minsty. In the City of Ps plished by force of arms."

The following is the text of the proclamation addressed to the population of the Duchy of Modena by the great that the troops, fearing an ugly affort, withdrew into their

barracks, and the Commissioner of Police thought it as well, in less than two hours, to publish that "The conditions of the peace less than two hours, to publish that "The conditions of the peace is were not all movem as set, and that combatty Youkes would "where the fate of her Londard sister" (six) had not not that the peace is made, in we that all passion has a church you had the peace is made, in we that all passion has a church is to conderon all those why during the war showed themselved is to conderon all those why during the war showed themselved in the liberation of Italy. See in what Inshou Abestra fulfile the promise of a gar-tai ammenty.

If England dues not into into de frend seriously the interests of Italy in the approaching charres, this poor country will be driven to desperation, and every respectable Italian will rather disguminisms, determine what he follows most source on earth, than remain a cool spectator of such infamy. Meanwhile, anowing all the interest you take in the Italian course, which is really the cause of divilization and progress, while I write to you on the face of my unhappy country. I be you to publish by means of you dully papers the accompanying address, horing, when translated into English, it will find favor in the eyes of one public as a real and sincer expression of a people who deceive has attention of their nations, by showing they know how to shed their own blood in a cause they hold dear and sacred.

THE PAPAL STATES.

The Bologna Gazette cubiishes a declaration which is being signed in the Romagna, to the effect that those provinces have shaken off the Papal yoke, never to return to it again, and that it is their wish to be annexed to Sardinia. This document is addressed to the Emperor of the French and the King of Sardinia.

divia.
We (Galignani) have received the following com-VILLA CAPPONI, near Florence, July 24.

In The Messenger of the Zist, you quote from the Giornale di Roma, "that the American family resident in Perugia at the "time of its capture by the S sise have declared that the troops "behaved with a moderation that could hardly have been expected "after the provocation to which they had been exposed." you do me the favor to contradict that statement? It is one of many assertious made by that journal which have no foundation in fact. The American family have never made any such declar ation, but, on the contrary, have stated in the most public man ner their conviction that the soldiery behaved with the greates brutality, ferocity and license. The same journal asserted very coully that the American family had lost some of their effects, which had been or were about to be restored to them. As we is almost everything we had, to an amount of between 2,000 and 3,000 soudt in the sack and pillage of the Hotel de France, where we were residing, and as the claim made on the Roman govern-ment by the American Minister has not yet been paid, you will be able to judge how socurate are the sources from which the Gorinale di Roma derives its information. Begaing you to excess my troubling you in this matter, which I only do in order to avoid misrepresentation, I remain, &c. EDWARD NEWTON PERKINS.

The Pope has addressed a letter to the Vicar-General, Cardinal Patrizi, ordering thanks to be offered up for the conclusion of peace, but at the same time saying that prayers for peace are not to be discontinued, for the reasons set down in the following extract from the Papal missive:

To thank God for the peace obtained between the

two great beligerent Catholic Powers is our duty, but to costinue the prayer is a real necessity, since various provinces of the States of the Church are still a prey to the subverters of the established order of things. to the subverters of the established order of thing and it is in those same provinces that lately, by usurping foreign authority, it was announced that "God made man free in his own opinions, whether political or religious," thus forgetting the authority established by God upon earth, to which is due obedience and respect; forgetting, likewise, the immortality of the soul, which, when it passes from the transitory to the eteres, shall have to render a special santy of the soul, which, when it passes from the tran-sitory to the storeal, shall have to render a special account of its religious opinions to the omnipotent and inexorable Judge, learning then, but too late, tha God one, that faith is one, and that whoever quits the ark of unity shall be submerged in the deluge of eter-

ark of unity shall be submerged in the delage of eter-nal punishment. The necessity is therefore evident of continuing the prayer, in order that God may deign in His infinite mercy to reëstablish rectitude of mind and heart in all those who have been led away from the path of truth, and to obtain that they should weep not over the imaginary and false (mensogners) massarree of Perusia, but over their own sins and their own blinchess. That blindness has impelled, in these later days a man of mann (forest nucli), for the most part of Perusia, but over their own sins and their own binnerses. That blindness has impelied, in these latter days, a mob of macmen (forsennati), for the most part Jews, to drive with violence a religious family from its sacred retreat. That same blindness is it which has produced so many other evils that afflict and torture the heart. But prayer is more powerful than hell, and weat-ver shall be asked of God by those who are ga hered together in His name shall be infallibly obtained.

ga hered together in His name shall be intallibly obtained.

Correspondence of The London Duly Times.

ROME, July 26, 1859.

There is great dissatisfaction here, and I have no besitation in saying that the French soldiers alone keep down a general outbreak. Speculation has been awakened by the following fact: About three days since M. de Mayneval, Officier d Ordonnance of the French Emperor, strived with antograph letters to the Pope and to the Duc de Gramont, but their contents are still kept secret; in all probability they relate to the new order of things. There are some, however, who pretend to interpret their contents in the following sense: "That it was the wish of the two Emperors to "continue their protection to the Holy See, but, as the other protection of the Holy See, but, as the "armed force should remain in the Papal States," France would be compelled to withdraw her troops. "The Papal Government would do well, therefore, "to make to delay in satisfying the wishes of honest "Liberals." No decision has been come to in the Vatican. The Pope alone, supported by two or three Cardinals, expresses a desire as far as possible to satisfy the reasonable demands of the people and of the foreign Powers, but the obstinate courtiers prefer the rick of total ruin to any concession which may weaken that despotism which they represent. Bethe risk of total rain to any concession which may weaken that despotism which they represent. Between the Imperial intimation now communicate the Pope and the obstinacy of the clergy you may well conceive what is the position of honest Liberals in Rome.

Rome.

The Jesuits have been driven out of Faenza, Forli, and Ferrara. In this last city only one hour was given them; in the other two, 24 hours. Inventories of everything in their houses were made and left "per chi di ragione."

A number of gentlemen have presented themselves to the Pare, begging him to form an Urban Guard of

to the Pope, begging him to form an Urban Guard of select individuals, but their suggestion and offer were

rejected.

Queen Christina, before leaving Rome, invested 200/00 sendi in the Roman Consols at 79, thus showing her full confidence in this Government. The Marquis d'Azeglio, who went as Commissary from Piedmont to Bologna only, declared in his proclamation that he came to collect soldiers. Leaving that city two days after, he appointed a Ministry, as though Victor Emanuel were King, and he his plenipotentiary.

two days siter, he appointed a Ministry, as though Victor Emanuel were King, and he his plenipotentiary. The "Romagne," united at Bologna, continue to govern themselves independently of Rome, and proceed to acts which indicate a perfect separation from the Papal States. It is reported that the miraculous image of the Madonna of St. Luca, having been brought down in procession from the neighboring mountain, all the people touching it swore rather to die than to return under the power of the priests.

A great number of volunteers who were in Tusesny and the neighborhood, men tolerably well disciplined, have eniered Bologna. The Papal troops are concentrated in Pesaro, where Monsignore Bela acts as delegate. These have been prevented by the former from making any advances, and indeed some skirmishes between the outposts have taught the Swiss and Papal troops that they would have greater difficulties to encounter than in Perugia.

NAPLES.

Letters from Naples of the 27th ult. state that an English equadron, composed of twelve ships, arrived there on that day.

Correspondence of The London Times.

Naples, July 23, 1859.

On the 17th inst. a council of war was held, by which 270 Swiss soldiers and non-commissioned officers were tried and condemned to the galleys, and two, as I hear, to be shot. Some little hesitation has been felt by the Government whether to send them all to the Island of Pantellaria, or distribute them about in companies of 30 among the various bagns of the country. In a recent letter I said that the skeleton of the 3d Regiment of Swiss had been sent to Nocera, between Pompeii and Saleino. It appears that they are in a very disof Swiss had been sent to Nocera, between Pompeii and Salerno. It appears that they are in a very dis-turbed state, insulting the national troops who are sta-tioned there, as well as the inhabitants, and in other ways giving cause of measiness to the Government. Eleven of them have committed suicide, seven by shooting and four by hanging themselves. Guards are placed in all directions, and a battalion of Rifles stationed in Avellino have received orders to go to Nocera to reinforce that garrison. A contingent of 170 Swiss have arrived from Trieste by Bari.

Swiss have arrived hold Times.

Correspondence of The London Times.

Naples, July 56. Correspondence of The London Times.

The first act of the King on emerging from the grand mourning was, on Sunday last, to visit the cathedral shurch of St. Januarius, the patron saint of Naples, and to venerate his relies. Whatever may be the personal feelings or opinions of the Sovereign of the Two Sicilies, nothing is so necessary to secure the firm possession of his throne as the adoration of a saint who, tonogh according to Gibbon he has borne another nane, or is rather the substitute for another saint, exercises a wonderful influence over the minds of the supersitious vulgar, and they are, unfortunately, the majority. The coremony of last Sanday, therefore, was a necessary piece of statecraft; it is likely also that by the son of Ferdinand II. it was performed with all sincerity of heart, for so his education would lead us sto believe. As a spectable the whole affair was brillhant, for no people know so well as the Neapolisans how to get up these things. The houses hong out their best tapestires; the ships were all "peacocked, to use the expressive word which indicates their beit goldens and initiary and policemen were, of course, not wanting. That there was any estimaissim or demonstration of affection on that occasion I cannot say, nor can it be affection on that occasion I cannot say, nor can it be

expected. The Neapolitan mind has not been trained to a love of its sovereigns; but doubtless there were early who looked with a species of ignorant veneration on the species of ignorant veneration on the species of a soint. In the evening was first the reless of a soint. In the evening was first as brilliarly i tendinated as Naples wen has now how to do it. On Monday is orning there was a grand bactamano, at which every o, of that ame presentable absended, and in the evening a reception of the ladies. Naples is botter and more crowned than ever, the Neapolitans more logications, and reports more various and numerical, than they have been for years, and that is saying nuch for a city of talkers. of talkers.

As bee always been the case before any great fele in

As he always been the case before any graat file in this country, the usual reports have been industrically circulisted of great improvements and great changes. Many of the meet unpopular mea, it is said, are to be removed from power, and great changes are spoken of in the internal policy of the kingdom. How far it may be well founded it is impossible to say, but there is a general expectation of a constitution, too, and whereas a fortright ago it was asserted that one similar to that of France would be given, now it is stated that that of Bayonne will be accorded, as the only one which is suitable to the time and circumstances. You know my opition, founded on long experience and reflection, that a constitution is the sine quadron of condidence and tranquitry; it is less a question of what kind of constitution than of some guarantees—come checks on the absolute will of the Sovereign, and on the oppressive tyrenty and corruption of efficial substerns.

Another measure is spoken of as probable, and one which would give great satisfaction to the host of employes in this country, and that in it he abolition of the two fill one corruption is too leave the control of the story and

which would give great satisfaction to the mast of employer in this country, and that it is the abolition of the tax of 10 per cent which is now levied on their salaries; it is added, however, that this reduction will be limited to salaries of 30 docats, or £5, a month. All it ese reports are, however, regarded by the mass with the greatest incredulity, and it is a lamentable proof of the public district of the Government that if anything wise or lamentable to report a set of the first to emparts. wise or benevolent is reported as likely to emanate from it, it is received with a scepical raugh. At the sane time that I am compelled to acknowledge that there is but too much reason for it. I cannot but often regret that it is carried so tar, and I cannot do other-wise than believe that it tends to produce the results which all denlore.

which all deplore.

A letter from Nsples of the 27th ult. informs us that M. Lateur, who was sent to Naples by the Swiss Federal Council, has arrived there the previous evening. He is said to be the hearer of instructions to remove the insignia of the Swiss Cantons from the colors of the regiments service in Naples under the name of Swirr. In that case, it is considered certain that the 4th Regiment, which carries the standard of the Bear or Benne, will probably demand en ma-se o be dis-band-d. It is believed that the arrival of M. Latour in Napies will cause the Government great embarrase-ment. A number of recruits had arrived to supply the places of the Swiss who had been sent home. They had come from Venice, and are composed chiefly of Tyroese and Germans who had been disbanded from the Austran army. The English fleet, under the command of Admiral Fanshawe, had arrived within sight of Naples.

THE ITALIAN CONFEDERATION. A correspondent of the Univers gives the following as the substance of the Pope's answer to the Emperor

as the substance of the Pope's answer to the Emperor Napoleon's propositions, conveyed by M. Menneval, respecting the Italian Confederation:

Pius IX, that is the Emperor of the French for the interest which he unceasingly displays for the Holy See and the perron of the Pope. He regards as an instance of the Emperor's finial devotion the proposition relative to the honorary presidency of a confederation or Italian league, and he would not refuse that post with the proposition requires the confederation of the proposition Italian league, and he would not refuse that post with out having the most ample information respecting the ergagements which would result from it, and the relations which would exist between him and the various Italian sovereigns. When he has procured such information, he will be enabled to see whether catholic interests permit him to accept it. And in har case the peciast in of Italy and the return of its rebellious provinces will naturally have to precede the establishment of that confederation and of the honorary presides by. The Siccle discusses what should be the nature of the Confederation by which the various States of Italy are to be connected together. It says:

The Siecle discusses what should be the nature of the Confederation by which the various States of Italy are to be connected together. It says:

We do not desire to see Italy obtain a Confederation similar to that of Germany. We believe that m such a Confederation it would be difficult for the States composing it to come to an understanding, and that such a one would give no strength to Italy. Since what is desired is the unification of that country, and to give the means of enabling the nation to act, a Confederation of a very different kind ought to be established—a Confederation of the populations rather than a Confederation of States. Yes, we will not deay it—we desire for Italy a central effective representation, in waich, publicly and freely. Piedmontese, Tascans, Romans, Neapolitans, and Venetians can discuss the general interests of their common country. The Italian Diet ought not, in our opinion, to be composed solely of the Envoys of States, but ought to be formed of the desgates of the populations. Such a Diet can alone make known to Italy her real wants, and announce them to the world. Whe is there that knows the wants of Germany—who publishes then? The Diet accomplishes in a sort of sacrecy and silence the little it does. The interests of Germany are never discussed in the face of Germany. In Saitz-rland, on the contrary, and in America, the Central National Representation, firely elected, is the true directress of the nation. It is also in the face of Italy, and by the national Italian freely elected, is the true directress of the nation. It is also in the face of Italy, and by the national Italian representation, that the Italian national interests ought to be discussed. In the Constitution of Roumania, a central commission has been established in order to effect the union; and it is charged to prepare common effect the union; and it is charged to prepare common come, detensive meas ws, a customs union, common coms,

ures, and national life. The Diritto of Turin states that King Victor Eman-nel when subscribing the preliminaries of peace, ad-ded, "except the clauses relating to the Italian Con-"federation." The Diritto adds that the Saudinian Ministry is resolved at all hazards to reject the Confederation proposed in the Convention of Villafranca, and that acy Minister who should assent to a lesgue with Austria and the other Princes of Italy would basely betray the country and deserve capital condem-

THE ZURICH CONFERENCE.

THE ZURICH CONFERENCE.

The Paris correspondent of The Landon News says:
It becomes every day more obvious that the task of
the Conference of Zarich is not to put into form the
treaty of Villafranca, but to make a new one, the basis
of which are even yet all sixes and sevens. It was
said yesterday (July 30) that the Zarich Conference
would only occupy one or two sittings, but the Pays of
this evening learns from Vienna that Count Colloredo
will not leave that capital for five or six days to come,
that his instructions are not yet completed, that they
will en-brace a vast number of political, economical,
financial and commercial questions, and that if all these
should be treated of the Conferences of Zarich will last
a long while. Under these circumstances I doubt very
sericusly whether any treaty whatever will be signed
before August 15. before August 15.

A letter to The London Post, from Vienna, states

that Count Colloredo, the Austrian Embassador Rome, is expected at Vienna, whence, after a sho the Amic Counciler, Baron von Meysenburg will go to Zurich, as recond Commissioner on the part of Aus-

The Times Vienna correspondent says that although Count Colleredo had an andience with the Emperor of the 28th of July, and was long closeted with the Min ister for Foreign Affairs, he is not likely to leave for Zarich until the beginning of the coming week.

SWITZERLAND.

A telgram from Berne, July 30, says:
The Federal Assembly has adopted a law against the enrollment of Swiss in foreign service.
The law forbids the entry as a special corps into the military service of foreign States under penalty of imprisonment for one to three months, and one to five years loss of civil rights.

Enroleurs and all persons cooperating with them will be punished by imprisonment of two months' to three years' duration, a fine not exceeding 1,000 france and five to ten years' loss of civil rights.

The close of the session then took place.

The close of the session then took place.

Count Rechberg, the Austrian Foreign Minister, has officially announced to the Federal Council that the Governments of France and Austria have chosen the town of Zurich to open a conference that treaty of

AUSTRIA.

7 per cert of the whole sum, which is said to be considerably above two thousand milion of floring (£200,000,000.) The Leadards are almost sure to refuse to take on themselves the whole of the "Moste," which was adebt incurred by the Lombards. Venetian kingdom, and not by Lombardy alone. The Lombards. Venetian loan was originally 40,000 000 ff., and if 10,000 000 ff. have already been paid off, as is probable, not much more than 15,000,000 ff. would fall to the share of Lombardy. It is said that this Government intends to claim the payment of the forced loan which was imposed on Lombardy at the outbreak of the war; but it does not appear probable that it sill demand what it is sure not to get. The Tyroless are extremely discontented with the preliminaries of prace, because the whole of Limbardy west of Peschiera (and consequently of the Lago di Garla) and Manda has been ceded to the Sardinians. It is not like y that and consequently of the Lago di Garla) and Mastala has been ceded to the Sardmans. It is not like y that the less of the plains of Lombardy greatly affects the mountainers; but they are uneasy, because one of their natural bursals has passed into the hands of the Sardmans. The Wormer Joch or Stelvio, which the Tyrolese volunteer corps so gallantly defended during the war, now forms a part of the kingdom of Saudman. As the exact position of the Stelvio can only be seen on ordinance maps, it may be as well to observe that the magnificent military road which crosses the mountain leads to Mera, and consequently to the valley of the Adigs. The polition on the Stelvio between the Ferdinands-Hohe, Santa Maria, Branlio, Spondaiunga, and Monte Crys allo the Stelvio between the Fertinands-Hohe, Santa Maria, Branio, Spondaiunga, and Monte Crys allo could be defended by a coople of thou-and resource me against an army. I am not aware that the Euperor Napoleon intends to dub himself "Protector" of the Italian Confederation but he certainly is acting to liable as if France were the only great Power in Europe The Austrian Government appears to be paralyzed, for it neither meedles nor usakes in Central Italy From Rome we learn that his Holmess will consent to act as Honorary President of the Italian Confederation, "if no new territorial arrangements—with the "exception of the cession of Lombardy to Sardinia—"are node." On the 21st the French army on the Minicio began its retrograde movement. The 1st count took the direction of Milac, the 2d moved "are made." On the 21st the French army on the Mincio began its retrograde movement. The 1st corps took the direction of Milao, the 2d moved towards Bressia, the 3d to Tortons, and the 4th and 5th to Parma and Piacebza. The reserve artillery will, for the moment, remain in Pavia. On the 20th the Imperial Guard was still at Bergamo, but it had received orders to march, and is to be in Paris before the 15th of Amenst. The French infantry will return

the Imperial Guard was still at Bergamo, but it had received orders to march, and is to be in Paris before the 15th or August. The French infantry will return to France by sea, but the cavalry and artillery are to cross Most Cénis. A Valleggio correspondent assures Augsiung Gozefe that the French army is now well pleased with the turn which things have taken. It has suffered greatly during the last three weeks from heat, want of good water, and a dearth of provisions, and it has also had time and opportunity to remark that the siege of the fortresses would have been as exceedingly difficult and wearisome task. It is said that for some time past the French army has received supplies from Austria, "the renources of "Lombardy and Sardinia being completely exhausted," and it being almost impossible to sond a sufficient quantity of provisions for such a large army from "France." Several of the wounded Austrian officers who were in the hospital at Milan have returned to Verons and they one and all decists that they were well treated by the French authorities. When first brought in from Magenta, they were insulted by the Milan mob, but the French roops took ease that no injury should be done to them. As almost all the wounded officers were deprived of their property on the field of battle by the Turcos, they were supplied with licen, plain clothes, and money for their traveling expenses by the French authorities. The French prisoners are now on their way home, but many of the men belonging to the Foreign Legion display a great disinclination to return to their duties. On the 26th inst. a detachment of prisoners was sent by rail from men belorging to the rotein Legion display it great disinclination to return to their duties. Ou the 26th inst. a detachment of prisoners was sent by rail from Kolin, in Bohema, to Hor (a small place on the Aus-iro-Bavarian frottier), where twenty-three of them managed to escape from their except Since the return of Count Rechberg from Italy the

Austrian press has been more closely muzzled than ever, and not a day passes without the confi-cation of some of the foreign papers by the police authorities. It is whispered that the Emperor Napoleon requested a person of high ratk not to permit the Austrian press to find fault with his measures and those of his Government. In short, his Majesty used the same kind of language in the house at Vulairance that Lora John Russell did a few days ago in the House of Commons. A guage in the house at valariacea that Lord John Aussell did a few days ago in the House of Commons. A few hours ago a man of weight and influence in the State showed me a telegran containing an account of what passed in the Lower House last night, and at the same time he drily remarked, "It is well for England "that Lord Palmer-ton and Lord John Russell are "somewhat less credulous than Messrs. Bright, "Cebden and Co. Our business is done, and "yours will be taken in band as soon as the Fretch army has had time to recover from "the fatigues of the Italian campaign," The tone of people when speaking of England has greatly changed ouring the last few months. Formerly she was abused for meodling with the internal affairs of other Powers, but now she is putied for her "inconceivable blandness" "Ah!" said a German diplomatist, a few days ago, "you English have allowed an opportunity to escape, "you English have allowed an opportunity to escape you which will come no more. Irresolution in "a nation is worse than a fault, it is a crime." The Austrian and Prussian Governments continue to flout at each other, but German quarrels are singularly unretresting, as the clouds may gather for months and verse without any storm camps, to clear the atmosat each other, but German quarrels are singularly unretreshing, as the clouds may gather for months and
years without any storm coming to clear the atmosphere. Count Coloredo will probably leave for Zurich
to-norrow evening. There is to be a gathering of the
French Legisimists around the Count de Chambord,
who is now at Frankfort. A few days ago his Royal
Highness was with the Duchess of Parma, his sister,
on the "Gietschers" in the Grindenwald, in the Cauton
of Review.

VIENNA, July 29, 1859.

Although Count Coloredo bad an audience of the Emperor yesterday, and was long closeted with the Muleter for Foreign Affairs this morning, he is not M nister for Foreign Affairs this morning, he is not likely to leave for Zorich until the beginning of the coming week. When first the preliminaries of peace were concluded, men is office professed to be ex remely well satisfied with the Emperor of the French, but during the last few days they have spoken of nothing but the unsatisfactory state of things in Italy. "During their brief as journ in Italy," said a professional politician to me this morning, "the Emperor of the French and his cousin, Prince Napoleon, diligently "sowed the seeds of revolution, and as soon as they "began to spring up they returned to Paris, and left "the teak circaping the hervest to the Italians". At Villafranca it was agreed that the Grand Duke of Tuscary and the Deke of Modena should return to their States, but the French Cabinet has since given this States, but the French Cabinet has since given this Government to understand that the restoration of the Government to understand that the restoration of the two Sovereigrs must depend on the will of their subjects, the Emperor being strongly opposed to the en pleyment of force. For a moment there was some question of the immediate return of the Dukcof Middens to his capital, but his Royal Highness will not attempt to cross the Po with his 4,000 or 5,000 a en util peace has been concluded, as the armistice would be broken should Austria now allow the Moderese troops to return to the Duchy. The Grand Duke of Tuscany is not quite 62 years of age, but he is a man of feeble character, and has proved that he is Duke of Tuscany is not quite 62 years of age, but he is a man of feeble character, and has proved that he is not equal to the exigencies of the times. The He-reditary Prince, who is 24 years old, is said to be a man of "inberal principles," but you will do well to recollect that what is Liberalism in Austria would re-ceive a very different name in England. The diplo-matic world is of opinion that there will be a European Congress for the settlement of the affairs of Italy when ceive a very different name in England. The dippomatic world is of opinion that there will be a European
Congress for the settlement of the affairs of Italy when
peace has been concluded between France and Austria, but this Government is almost sure to refuse to be
a party to it. There will, however, be as Italian
Congress for the settlement of the question of a Confederation, unless, indeed, Victor Emanuel should reader its convocation unnecessary by annexing Parma,
Modena, and Tuscany to his kingdom. The Lombards
are very far from being satisfied with the arrangements made by Napoleon. The nobles had flattered
themselves that a Northern Italian Kingdom would be
formed, with Milan as a capital, and they are enraged
to find that Lombardy is to be a mere Sardinian
province. The Sardinian Government continues to
push forward troops toward the Mincio, and
there is a question of forming an intrenched
camp in the neighborhood of Montechiari. It
would appear that the French and Sardinians do not
pull well together, for a few days ago five French officers suddenly quitted the offechouse at Villafranca,
because three Austrian officers whom they took for
Piedmontese, entered it. In a few minutes the Frenchmen returned to the room, and explained that they had
mietaken the dark dresses of the officers who belonged
to the general staff and Gendarmerie, for Piedmontese
uniforms. As the three Austrians spoke French fileently, a long conversation ensued, during which there
was a great deal of hand shaking and health-drinking.
When the Autrians left the place the Fronch accounpanied them as far as they could go without violating
the conditions of the armistice. The Lombards, who
speak highly of the discipline of the French roops of
the line, have come to the conclusion that the
Turcos are "10,600 times worse" than the Croass.
Robber, or perhaps guerilla, bands have been formed
in Vereils and detachments of Jügers and cavalry
have been sent out against them. The geater part
of the deserters from the Italian Re

have the benefit of the annesty granted at Villafranca. Many of the soldiers belonging to the regiments raised in Lon bardy display a strong disinclination to go back to their homes, as they foresee that they will, on their return be pur into the Sardinian army. The statement of the local papers, that the officers of the Lombard regiments do not wish to go back to Italy, is mere "fodge," all the Italian regiments being officered by Germans, Hungarians, or Saves. It may, however, be observed that all the officers belonging to Italian regiments understand and speak the Italian language.

The 1st Army is to be removed from Venetia to Delmania and Istria, and the wh Army will return from these provinces to Austria Proper. The s atement that Prince Edu and Schwarzenberg had taken the command of the 1st Army, instead of Baron Wampfien, was incorrect. Count Degenfeid has already assumed the command of the 2st Army instead of Count Schlick, who is now at the head of the 4th Army.

For a time a very unfriency feeling toward Haglard prevailed here, but the wrath of the Austrian is rapidly subsiding. The promise of the Emperer of the French to put his army and navy on a peace footing has made a great impression on the Austrian financial would, but none whatever on politicians, who have not yet to gotten the repeat—i assurance some time age given to Lord Cowley that Frence was not siming. "The object of his Majesty" says a diplomatist, "is to give the cotton politicians" an axeometric refinering to great the money necessary for continuing the armanents.

for refusing to great the money occessary for contineing the armanests."

On the 1st o' August a military commission, which
is to be composed of the most distinguished Austrian
officers, will meet here. The Austrians have had good
sense enough to remark that the organization of their
army is in several respects faulty, and they have
received to make the necessary changes without delay.
The arms of the solciers and toe artillery will be
improved, the number of Jager battallors increased
to 40, the strength of the regiments of the liac
diminished, &c. It is stated that Count Zedwitz who
commanded the reserve cavalry of the 1st Army on
the 24th of June, has been condemned by a countmartial to impresentment in a fortress for ten years;
but if each a sentence has been passed on him it is
not likely that it will be put into execution. Count
Zedwi z has always passed for a very brave and enterprising efficer, but he had been suffering saverely
from hervous headache for some time before the battle
of Solferino was fought. Baron Lauingen, who commanded under him, was the person who was most to
biance, and the military world is actonished that he
was permitted to escape without severe punishment.

Ey "special favor" of his Majesty he was allowed to
quat the army without retaining his nilitary rank.

The Count de Banneville will return here as the representative of France.

A telegram from Vienna, August 2, says:

resentative of France.

A telegram from Vienna, August 2, says:

"Prince Richard Metternich leaves to-morrow for Paris, and is the bearer of the answer of the Emperer Francis Joseph to an autograph letter of the Emperer

Napoleon."
A dispatch from Marsellee, of the same date, says:
"The Due de Gramont has been summoned from
Rome to Paris in order to confer with the Emperor.
Another extraordinary meeting of the Cardinals had
taken place. A list of the new ministers is circulating.

GERMANY AND PRUSSIA.

Correspondence of The London Daily Times.

Correspondence of The London Daily Times.

MUNICH, July 29, 1859.

Before leaving Munich it is necessary for understanding the position of Bavaria that I should say a few words of a chique—for they are here too few to be called a party—of whom we not unfrequently hear in England—I mean the Ultramontanes. They are not many; they are far from the most distinguished a mong the clergy. In the ranks of the lat their unmbers might be counted. Yet they are at this moment after various vicesstudes in the few years of their existence, in questionably the most influential party here. Are they the most talented—the most enlightened! Far from it, but—they are admirably organized. They receive the word of command, they do not scrutinize its meaning, but are content to obey. They are members of that galvanized corpes which it was the aim of St. Ignatius to substitute for living humanity; or we may call them a well-trained pack, capitally hunded. They are strong because they work all together, and because, if they are so than her, they are in mahers of a numerous body the affiniations of which extend into every part of the world. It is true that their leaders, the Jesui' fathers, are not admitted into Bavaria. The intolerance of the law proceribes them, but it cannot prevent the workings of their zeal. Here, as elsewhere, their great battle-horse is education. Driven in the last few years out of the higher schools, they have contrived, by the judicious intrajection of a few harmless-looking paragraphs into the bulky volume of regulations, to retain their hold on the parechial schools. If the Domnies are greatly diguated at the clerical interference they are thus subject to, the peasants are not over-pleased. The two work out their it it be vengeance, for no clerical deputies have been elected to the Chamber for the last five or six years. Not being able to lead popular opinion, the bulk and the leaves of the last five or six years. Not being able to lead popular opinion, the content of the conversion of hereties, but their ut years frome has been filled with a holy ardor, not for the conversion of heretics, but their utter destruction. She backs Ireland again the gland, the Catholic States of G-rmany sgainst Pouria, as the representative of German Protestantism. The men I write of are the in-struments she uses for this purpose. In the consciousness of strength we do not feel or thick of this in England. of strength we do not feel or think of this in EoglandThe game is, or rather seems to us, more than unequal.
But in South Germany, and especially in Bavaria,
where until within the last few years education was
systematically discouraged, the effect is not less dangerous, but more easily perceptible. True, the Jesuite
have tried in vain to pass the Bavarian frontiers, but
till more vain has been the endeavor to keep their
rinciples out. I this kit was Joseph V. Görres who
once caused such an outery in the precincts of the Propagarde, by saying that he hoped, for their ownsakes,
that the Jesuits would long be kept out of Bavaria.
They would be, he said, like an old man climbing a
monutain with a young one,—soos left behind. He
thought only of their old-farhione! Gradus ad Parmassum system of teaching; he did not calculate the nassum system of teaching; he did not calculate the long life of a political society, nor the unchanging will of this ore. The mountain is a lofty one, and genera-

tions of young hares may leave their bones on it while the old tortoke is slowly but surely nearing the top. This is no theory invented to explain the immense popularity of the Austrian cause in This is no theory invented to explain the immense popularity of the Austrian cause in Bavaria. I have already said that there is but one sentiment on this subject—an universal distrust, amounting to hatred, of the Emperor Napoleon. I do not even pretend that Litramentanism is alone accountable for all the ill-will against Prossia. Wounded patrictism, and provincialism, or, as it is here called, Particularismus, often stronger than patriotism, were no doubt the causes of both, but of both the Ultramontanes took advantage mainly to weaken Prussia.

mainly to weaken Prussia.

Bavaria is, of all the States of Germany, that is which popular feelings reacts most strongly on the Government. This is due in the part to the character of the King, who shuns everything like a conflict with public opinion; in part to the character of the population of Old Bavaria, in which the capital is situated. This exhibits tendencies which belong rather to the middle ages and feudal times than to the nineteenth in the confliction of This exhibits tendencies which belong rather to the middle ages and feudal times than to the nineteenth century. Nowhere have modern ideas made so little way. In certain circumstances Alt-Baiern might become another Vendée. Loyally to the reigning family is their strongest feeling; if they have any regard for the State, it is because the King is at its head. But on the other hand, they perfectly understand that he has duties to perform toward them, and when he has gone further than they think he has a right to do, at that moment they are no longer antijects but rebels, and he must yield on pain of their forcing him to return to his duty. This spirit pervades even the ranks of g ne fuither than they think he has a right to so, sath at moment they are no longer subjects but rebals, and he must yield on pain of their forcing him to return to his duty. This spirit pervades even the ranks of the army, and the people and the soldiery will always be on the same side. Hence the Government never long resists when once the people have expressed their will. Of this the Ultramontanes took advantage when the old ill-will against Pruesia found vent in the complaints which its hesiation gave rise to, by joining in and exagerating the outery to turn it to their own purposes. Their success will not be enduring. The present Ministry is composed of men of Liberal ideas, who have aiready done much for popular freedom, and the Chamber has proved in the last few days that its sympathies are with the party of progress by reelecting as its President Count Hegnenberg Dux, a well-known tiberal Conservative.

The paper war between Austria and Prussia still continues. This appeal to public opinion is of itself on important concession to the present temper of Germany. The Prusman Gazette has just published four more dispatches exchanged between Berlin and Vienna. The last, dated the 23d of this month, is the most important. It is from Count Von Schleinitz, and is written in refutation of the Austrian Emperor a proclamation, in which he complains that his allies would have forced upon him worse terms than his eremies. The answer seems to admit of no rejoinder, so that we must now suppose that peace was brought about by a maneuver which, among statesmen of such exalted rank as the high contacting parties, may be considered fair play, but which, at the Old Bailey, would be treated as downright swindling.

Although peace is secured for the moment, and even dearmamments are talked of, it will probably be long before Germany relapses into its former quiet. A strong feeling agitates all classes in this country, from which it is not impossible that a reform of the Crafectation may eventually proceed. For the moment may

A letter from Frackfort states that in the last sitting of the Germanic Diet, in addition to the report of the Military Committee on the garrison of Restait, one was presented on the Constitution of Hesse Cassel. That Constitution, accorded by the Elector nine years ago, has not yet received a legal sanction. The Elector required that it should be guaranteed by the Diet, but the Diet would not guarantee it until the Hessian Chambers should have expressed their opinion. The Chambers, after long discussions, proposed various

Chambers should have expressed their opinion. The Chambers, after long discussions, proposed various medifications, which were submitted to the Diet. But years have passed since then, and it is only now that a report on the said modifications has been made. The report approves in general of the propositions of the